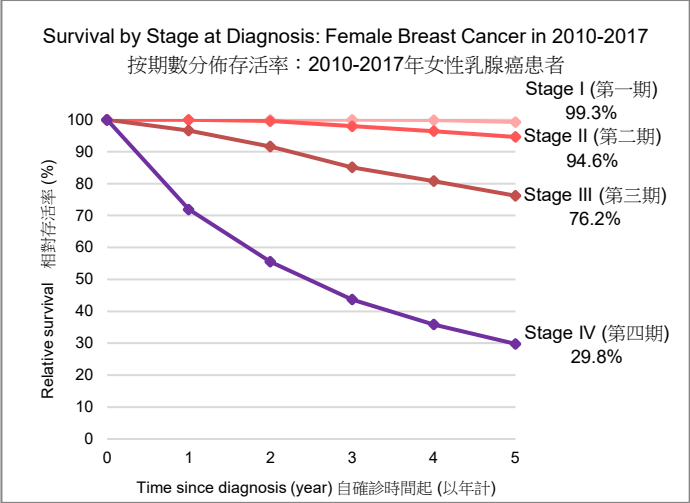
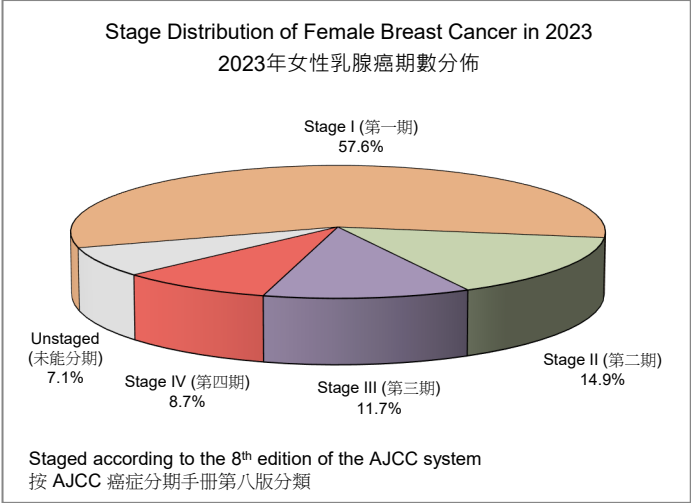
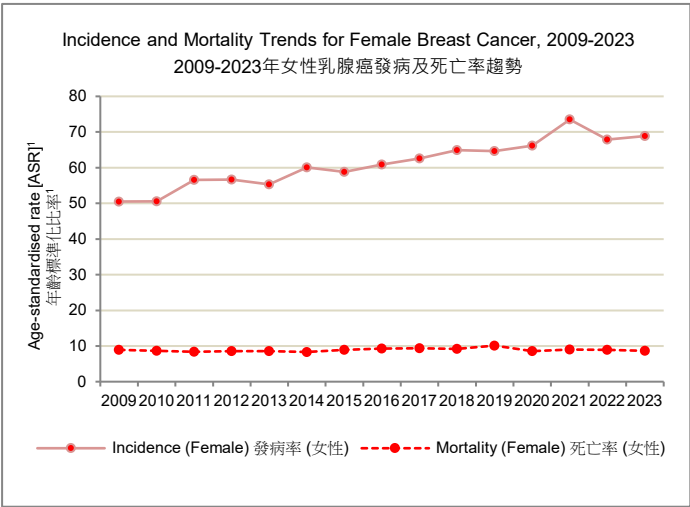
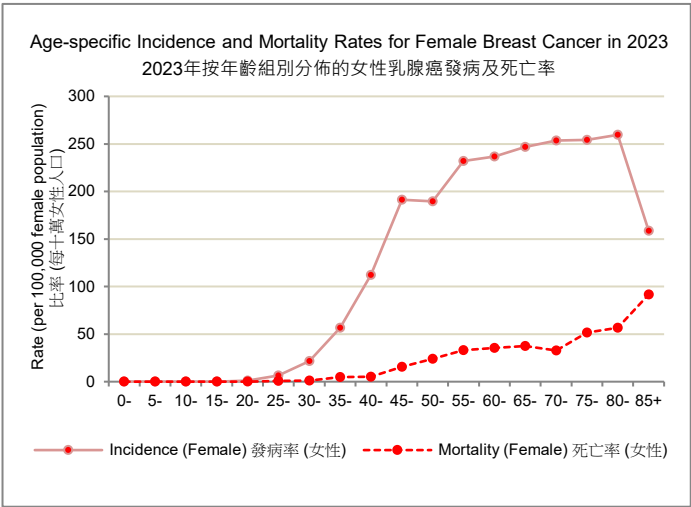


Female Breast Cancer in 2023
2023年女性乳腺癌統計數字

	Incidence 發病	Mortality 死亡
Number of cases registered 登記個案數目	5,585	834
Rank 排名	1	3
Proportion of all cancers 佔總數百分比	28.9%	13.1%
Median age (years) 年齡中位數 (歲)	60	65
Crude rate 粗率	136.2	20.3
Age-standardised rate [ASR] ¹ 年齡標準化比率 ¹	68.9	8.7
Average Annual Percent Change of ASR over the past 10 years ² 年齡標準化比率在過去十年內的平均每年百分比變化 ²	+2.5%*	+0.3%*
Lifetime risk before age 75 一生累積風險 (0-74歲)	1 in 13	1 in 105
Five-year relative survival ³ 五年相對存活率 ³ (2010-2017)	84.0%	



¹ Age-standardised rates (ASR) are age-adjusted to the World Standard Population of Segi (1960) and expressed per 100,000 population. Comparisons with these rates from other sources are valid only under the same standard population for calculations.
年齡標準化比率是根據 Segi (1960) 世界標準人口並以每十萬人口計算。用於進行比較不同族群之間的疾病率時，需以同一標準人口為基準計算才有意義。

² Average Annual Percent Change of ASR is a summary measure of the trend over a specified interval (* represents statistically significant at the 0.05 level). For details, please refer to the glossary in HKCaR website (www3.ha.org.hk/cancereg/glossary.html#aapc).
ASR 的平均每年百分比變化是基於特定年期的數據進行計算來總結過往趨勢的測量工具(* 號代表於0.05水平上達至統計顯著)。有關詳情請參閱 HKCaR 網站內的詞彙表 (www3.ha.org.hk/cancereg/tc/glossary.html#aapc)。

³ Relative survival (RS) is the proportion of cancer patients surviving for a specified time after diagnosis of cancer, compared to people without cancer in general population. RS is the most commonly used method to measure survival of people with cancer in a population.
相對存活率是指與相同性別和年齡的一般人口比較後的存活百分比。這是計算以人口為基礎的癌症患者存活率中最常用的方法。

Female In Situ Breast Cancer

女性原位乳癌

In situ breast cancer is non-invasive, and is considered the earliest form of breast cancer. The incidence of female in situ breast cancer would be of interest in monitoring the number of preinvasive lesions. There were 831 cases of female in situ breast cancer newly diagnosed in 2023. 原位乳癌屬非入侵性，可以定性為早期的乳腺癌。中心收集此等數據以協助偵測癌前變異的趨勢。2023年的女性原位乳癌新症數字達 831 宗。

Distribution of Female Breast Cancer by Age Group and Type (Invasive and in situ) in 2023, in terms of number of cases and age-specific incidence rates (per 100,000 women)

2023年按年齡組別及癌症類別 [入侵性乳癌及原位乳癌] 的女性乳腺癌登記個案數目及發病率 (每十萬名女性人口計算)

	Number of cases 個案數目			Age-specific Incidence rates (per 100,000 women) 特定年齡組別發病率 (每十萬名女性人口計算)		
Age (yrs) 年齡(歲)	Invasive 入侵性乳癌	In situ 原位乳癌	Total 總數	Invasive 入侵性乳癌	In situ 原位乳癌	Total 總數
0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	2	0	2	1.3	0	1.3
25-29	15	5	20	6.6	2.2	8.8
30-34	62	6	68	21.7	2.1	23.8
35-39	189	39	228	56.8	11.7	68.5
40-44	406	62	468	112.3	17.2	129.5
45-49	636	111	747	191.3	33.4	224.7
50-54	647	116	763	189.6	34.0	223.6
55-59	764	108	872	231.9	32.8	264.6
60-64	807	115	922	236.9	33.8	270.6
65-69	722	105	827	246.8	35.9	282.7
70-74	556	80	636	253.5	36.5	290.0
75-79	336	41	377	254.4	31.0	285.4
80-84	211	27	238	259.5	33.2	292.7
85+	232	16	248	158.6	10.9	169.5
All ages# 所有年齡#	5,585	831	6,416	136.2	20.3	156.5
			Lifetime risk* 一生累積風險*	1 in 13	1 in 84	1 in 12
			ASR (Segi)** 年齡標準化比率**	68.9	10.7	79.6

Remarks:

註解：

Cases with unknown ages are included.
包括不明年齡的個案在內。

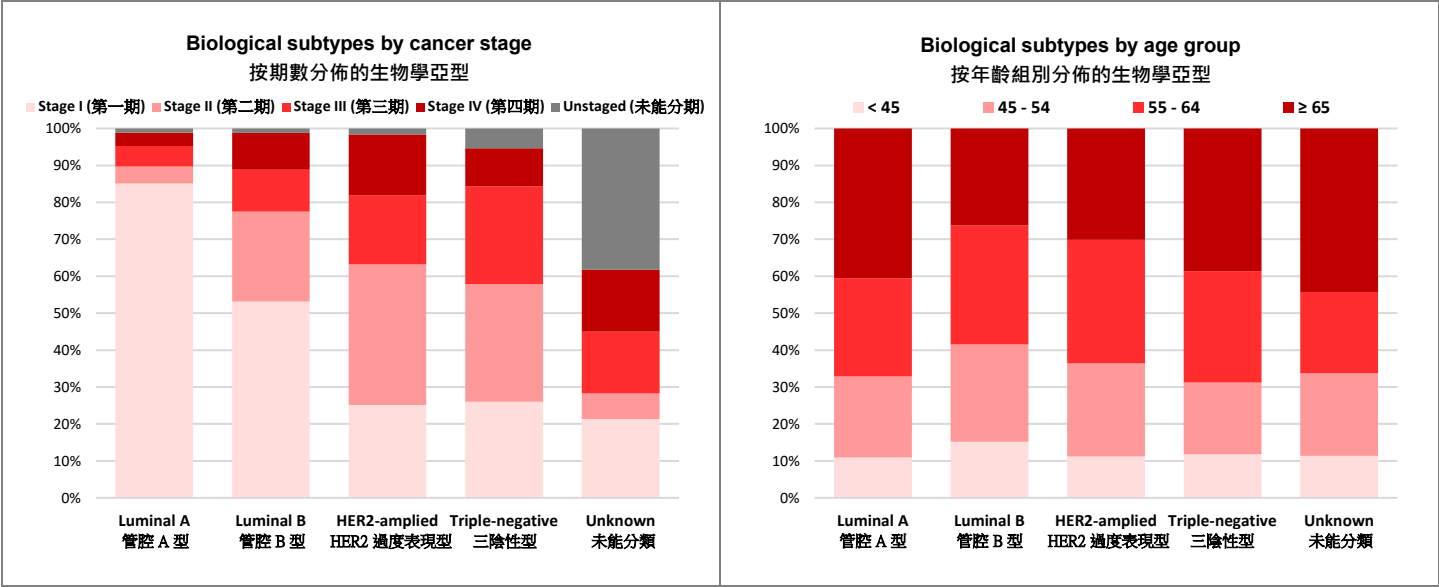
* Cumulative lifetime risk before the age of 75.
一生累積風險(0-74歲)

** Rates are standardised to the age distribution of the World Standard Population of Segi (1960) and expressed per 100,000 population. Comparisons with these rates from other sources are valid only under the same standard population for calculations.
年齡標準化比率是根據 Segi (1960) 世界標準人口並以每十萬人口計算。用於進行比較不同人群之間的疾病率時，需以同一標準人口為基準計算才有意義。

Biological subtypes⁴ of invasive breast tumours by cancer stage and age group in 2023 (N=5,585)

2023年按癌症期數及年齡組別劃分入侵性乳腺腫瘤的生物學亞型⁴ (個案總數 = 5,585)

Biological subtypes 生物學亞型											
		Luminal A 管腔A型		Luminal B 管腔B型		HER2-amplified HER2 過度表現型		Triple-negative 三陰性型		Unknown 未能分類	
		N=2,488	%	N=1,234	%	N=481	%	N=557	%	N=825	%
Cancer stage 癌症期數											
Stage I	第一期	2,117	85.1%	656	53.2%	121	25.2%	145	26.0%	176	21.3%
Stage II	第二期	116	4.7%	300	24.3%	183	38.0%	177	31.8%	57	6.9%
Stage III	第三期	138	5.5%	140	11.3%	90	18.7%	148	26.6%	138	16.7%
Stage IV	第四期	90	3.6%	123	10.0%	79	16.4%	57	10.2%	139	16.8%
Unstaged	未能分期	27	1.1%	15	1.2%	8	1.7%	30	5.4%	315	38.2%
Age group 年齡組別											
< 45		273	11.0%	187	15.2%	54	11.2%	66	11.8%	94	11.4%
45 – 54		544	21.9%	325	26.3%	121	25.2%	108	19.4%	184	22.3%
55 – 64		663	26.6%	398	32.3%	161	33.5%	168	30.2%	182	22.1%
≥ 65		1,008	40.5%	324	26.3%	145	30.1%	215	38.6%	365	44.2%



⁴ Breast cancer can be generally classified into four major biological subtypes, based on the status of Estrogen Receptor (ER), Progesterone Receptor (PR), Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2 (HER2) and Tumour Grade (G):

- 1) Luminal A: ER/ PR +, HER2 -, G 1/ 2
- 2) Luminal B: ER/ PR +, G 3 or ER/ PR +, HER2 +
- 3) HER2-amplified: Both ER and PR -, HER2 +
- 4) Triple-negative: All ER, PR and HER2 -

乳腺癌一般可按照雌激素受體 (ER)、黃體酮受體 (PR)、第二型人類上皮生長素受體 (HER2) 的型態、及腫瘤級別 (G) 大概分為四個主要生物學亞型：

- 1) 管腔 A 型：ER/ PR + · HER2 - · G 1/ 2
- 2) 管腔 B 型：ER/ PR + · G 3 或 ER/ PR + · HER2 +
- 3) HER2 過度表現型：ER 及 PR - · HER2 +
- 4) 三陰性型：ER, PR 及 HER2 -

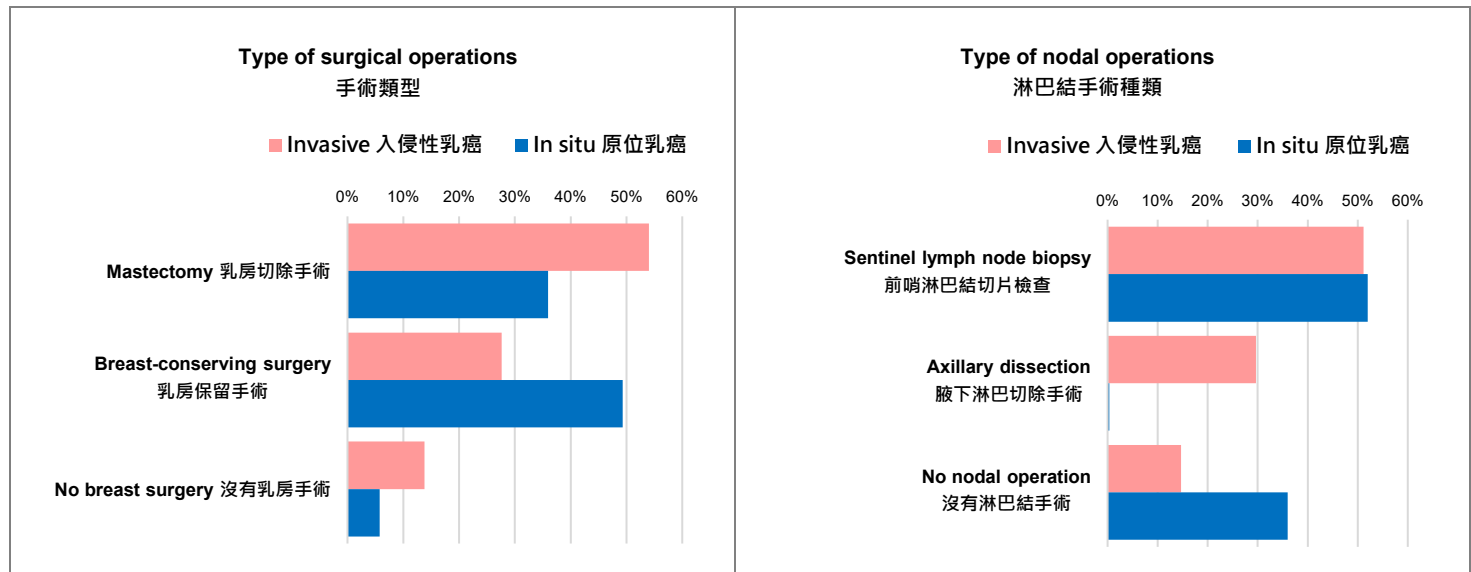
Treatment methods for female patients with invasive and in situ cancer in 2023 (N=6,416)

2023年女性入侵性乳癌及原位乳癌患者的治療方案 (個案總數 = 6,416)

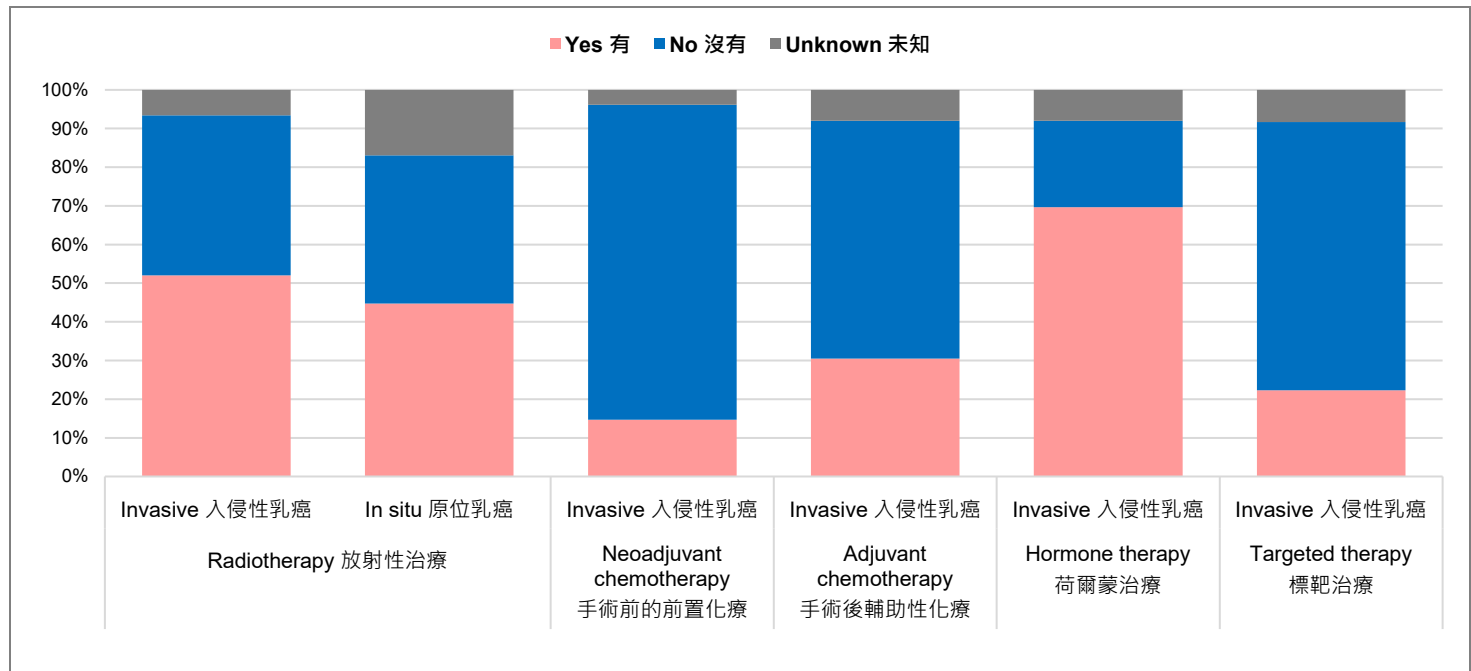
	Invasive 入侵性乳癌		In situ 原位乳癌	
	N=5,585	%	N=831	%
Surgical treatment 手術治療				
Type of surgical operations 手術類型				
Mastectomy 乳房切除手術	3,018	54.0%	299	36.0%
Breast-conserving surgery 乳房保留手術	1,544	27.6%	410	49.3%
Excisional biopsy 切除活組織檢查	0	0%	3	0.4%
Type not known 類型未知	16	0.3%	8	1.0%
Unknown if surgery was done 未知有否進行手術	235	4.2%	63	7.6%
No breast surgery 沒有乳房手術	772	13.8%	48	5.8%
Type of nodal operations 淋巴結手術種類				
Sentinel lymph node biopsy 前哨淋巴結切片檢查	2,856	51.1%	432	52.0%
Axillary dissection 腋下淋巴切除手術	1,656	29.7%	3	0.4%
Type not known 類型未知	19	0.3%	34	4.1%
Unknown if surgery was done 未知有否進行手術	235	4.2%	63	7.6%
No nodal operation 沒有淋巴結手術	819	14.7%	299	36.0%
Non-surgical treatment 非手術治療				
Radiotherapy 放射性治療				
Yes 有	2,905	52.0%	372	44.8%
No 沒有	2,314	41.4%	318	38.3%
Unknown 未知	366	6.6%	141	17.0%
Neoadjuvant chemotherapy 手術前的前置化療				
Yes 有	820	14.7%	0	0%
No 沒有	4,548	81.4%	769	92.5%
Unknown 未知	217	3.9%	62	7.5%
Adjuvant chemotherapy 手術後輔助性化療				
Yes 有	1,704	30.5%	2	0.2%
No 沒有	3,436	61.5%	644	77.5%
Unknown 未知	445	8.0%	185	22.3%
Hormone therapy 荷爾蒙治療				
Yes 有	3,890	69.7%	40	4.8%
No 沒有	1,247	22.3%	605	72.8%
Unknown 未知	448	8.0%	186	22.4%
Targeted therapy 標靶治療				
Yes 有	1,247	22.3%	2	0.2%
No 沒有	3,874	69.4%	643	77.4%
Unknown 未知	464	8.3%	186	22.4%
Multimodality treatment ⁵ 綜合治療 ⁵				
Number of treatment modalities 治療方法的使用數目				
0	319	5.7%	87	10.5%
1	675	12.1%	370	44.5%
2	1,399	25.0%	356	42.8%
≥ 3	3,192	57.2%	18	2.2%

⁵ Combinations of treatment modalities, including surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, hormone therapy and targeted therapy, are usually used to treat breast cancer effectively.
綜合使用多種療法（包括手術、放射性治療、化療、荷爾蒙治療及標靶治療）能夠有效治療乳腺癌。

(I) Surgical treatment
手術治療



(II) Non-surgical treatment
非手術治療



(III) Multimodality treatment
綜合治療

